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mature person should not make his first acquaintance with Greek history through it. But if the reader has already acquired a fair knowledge of the facts of the subject, he can find conveniently collected in Pöhlmann's book the data and view-points which are essential to an intelligent discussion and understanding of the problems in which Hellenists are at present interested. The book is to be heartily recommended to the better sort of graduate students and high-school teachers in this country, and something like it in English would be a distinct boon.

Those who possess the second edition need not hasten to buy the third. It contains additions and corrections, to be sure, but they consist mainly of personal reflections and bibliographical notes. They do not alter the work materially.

The reviewer finds fault in the book with the distribution of emphasis. Will it not give a false impression of the worth of Greek politics to devote twenty pages to an analysis of the demoralized public life of Demosthenes' time, and hardly a paragraph to an examination of the Periclean democracy? Will it not confirm a, let us hope, discarded notion of the value of Hellenism to give forty-two pages to Philip and Alexander, and only forty-seven to the following two centuries? These forty-seven, moreover, are the least reliable and adequate in the whole volume. They contain, for example, hardly an item upon Athens after 307 B. C. which will stand a close scrutiny.

WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON

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The Romanization of Roman Britain. By F. J. HAVERFIELD.
London: Frowde, 1906. Pp. 33. 2s. 6d.

This is a paper read before the British Academy on November 29, 1905, reprinted from Vol. II of its *Proceedings*. The author, who is well and favorably known for his special studies of the Roman remains in Britain, here presents in simple form the sum of our knowledge of the extent and character of the Roman civilization in the island, traces its rise and decay, points out the slight evidences of local Celtic art in the midst of that derived from Italian models, and elucidates the course of events, in so far as they are known, which led to the complete extinction of classical life under the superior force of the Celt in the west and north and the Saxon in the east. He finds that at best only the eastern and southern lowlands had been thoroughly Romanized. Here the evidence of *graffiti* is adduced to show that even the lower classes spoke Latin as their native language; whereas in the northern and western uplands, occupied by the Roman troops, the mass of the people was still Celtic, with only a veneer of Latin polish. Nevertheless, the extensive potteries of Castor and Chesterton, which produced for local use a decorated ware

with purely Celtic motifs — the so-called Castor ware — were clearly within the Romanized area. I must here enter a counter-protest to Haverfield's against the discarding of the term "Samian ware" (p. 17, n. 2); the latter is so manifestly false that, being archaeologically dead, it would be a great pity to attempt to revive it, while admitting the clumsiness of the terms "pseudo-Arretine" and *terra sigillata* now generally in use. I note only one slight matter for comment. An inscription of Avaricum Biturigum (Bourges) in Aquitania (*CIL*. XIII. 1194) is cited p. 4, n. 1, with the remark: "The fact that a freedman was 'curator' does not imply that the body of Roman citizens at Bourges were not freeborn." But the inscription bears no evidence whatever that the man in question was a freedman. The article is illustrated with two small maps and twelve figures.

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A Handbook of Latin Homonyms. By GEORGE B. HUSSEY.
 Boston: Sanborn, 1905. Pp. xxxii + 179. \$1.50.

This book treats of groups of words of identical spelling, whether they differ in vowel quantity or not—i. e., of homographs as well as homonyms. All such groups that occur in more than one sense in the works of Caesar, Nepos, Sallust, Cicero (Orations), Vergil, Horace, Terence, Tacitus, and Livy, are listed alphabetically and supported by numerous citations. Homonyms whose counterparts are not used are relegated to the bottom of the page. The author's chief purpose, though nowhere clearly stated, seems to be to help tiros in Latin when, for example, they confuse *est* and *et*. The girl who uses Dr. Hussey's list will not make Aeneas weep on account of his wife's complexion (*lacrimas . . . pelle Creusae*). But many such riddles are treated only in the confusing supplementary list; and the boy who mistakes an abl. sing. *acervo* for a verb needs help quite as much as he would if the verb *acervo* were actually found somewhere else. The translation inserted "for the purpose of identifying the homonym" is usually unnecessary and will sometimes prove a serious stumbling-block; e. g., under *aedes*, nom. and acc. pl., "house," lurk four instances of *aedes* meaning "temples." Errors in references and the like occur at the rate of three or four to the page—some of them due to taking Merguet on faith. Mistakes in hidden quantity, such as *disco* and *missus*, are frequent. The book embodies a good idea, but in its present form is not entirely satisfactory.

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